

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, Temp. 3-9 C°.
40; LONDON: Friday, overcast, possible rain, Temp. 4-7 C°.
40; CHANNEL: SIGHT; ROME: Friday, partly cloudy, Temp. 3-
12 C°. FRANKFURT: Friday, overcast, Temp. -3-6 C°.
32; NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy, Temp. 3-9 C°. (23-28).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE M

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U.S. and Allies Set Tighter Controls On Sales to Russia

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a tense two-day meeting this week with other NATO nations and Japan about sensitive exports to the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration obtained general assent to the need to modernize the allies' system of safeguarding military technology, according to U.S. and European participants.

But the allies rejected pleas for a more sweeping clampdown on Western industrial cooperation with the Soviet Union, as sought by many hard-liners in the Reagan administration, according to sources familiar with discussions held in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday by the Control Committee on Trade With Communist Countries (Cocom).

"The Americans came with stringent demands and we finally reached a compromise," a West European source said, adding that European governments had defended the principle of expanding economic-Soviet trade.

West Germany and many smaller European governments reportedly said they needed industrial exports to the Eastern bloc to resist the economic slump and rising unemployment.

A Closed Meeting

The Cocom meeting, the first large-scale meeting of the monitoring agency since it established the strategic embargo against the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War 20 years ago, was held behind closed doors, and delegates refused to comment publicly.

A laconic communiqué said the committee unanimously agreed about the need to review "adaptation of Cocom's methods to the evolution of the world situation, notably in the field of strategic technologies."

But U.S. and European participants, speaking on condition they not be identified, provided an overall picture of a Reagan administration offensive to convince allied governments of the need for severely restricting Soviet access to Western technology and high-technology products.

The U.S. delegation was led by James L. Buckley, the undersecretary of state for security assistance, and it included key officials such as the Defense Department's undersecretary for policy, Fred Ikle, and the deputy assistant secretary of commerce, Bohdan Denyski, who has been outspoken about the need to curtail not only Soviet access to technology with military applications but also broader economic cooperation that

strengthens the Soviet Union's industrial base.

While resisting the more extreme U.S. views, Europeans reportedly agreed on the need for more sophisticated review procedures of exports.

To prove that nominally civilian technologies acquired in the West have been diverted to military uses by the Soviet Union, the U.S. delegation provided classified briefings to other participants about specific cases and about the alleged cumulative effect of Western know-how in enabling the Soviet Union to improve its military capability quickly and cheaply.

Invoking security, officials refused to divulge the cases, but they said many involved computer software, optical resolution, frequency-switching radios, printed microcircuits, metal fabrication and precision engineering.

NATO, at U.S. urging, is carrying out a major study to determine what specific military advantages may have accrued to the Soviet Union from Western exports during the last decade.

Explaining the Reagan administration's alarm, a senior official preparing for the Cocom meeting explained recently in Washington:

"During détente, the Soviets saved billions of dollars and many years in their military buildup because of the systematic way in which they combined legitimate purchases, espionage and access to open literature."

He added: "A major new development in the last few years is the way much of the most sophisticated research has moved out of the military-funded labs and into the private sector, where Soviet purchasing agents can acquire or acquaint themselves with it even before our security people recognize its military potential."

The Paris meeting, convened at U.S. request, heard U.S. proposals to:

• Shift the embargo criteria away from specific industrial items to concentrate on broad categories of "critical technologies" such as fiber optics and semiconductors.

• Get more military specialists in the Cocom system of reviewing technology for its combat potential.

• Improve national bureaucratic systems for deciding which export items to submit for security review. The United States also wants other governments to follow its example in trying to mount better enforcement operations to detect and punish violators.

The proposal to focus on technologies, not just discrete manufacturers, was believed that the speech was delivered

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



The body of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray was carried to a plane by a French honor guard Thursday past Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith, center, and Col. Ray's daughter, son and wife.

Killer of U.S. Colonel May Have Had an Accomplice

United Press International

PARIS — French police are convinced that the killer of an American U.S. military attaché, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, had an accomplice, and authorities have been questioning residents in the neighborhood where the officer was slain, investigators said Thursday.

Authorities also believe there may have been several witnesses to the shooting Monday in addition to a passer-by and a policeman who saw the killer from a distance and who have already reported to police.

The assailant, who killed Col. Ray with a

7.65mm gun, was described by the two witnesses as a Middle Eastern type, in his early 30s, of short build and dressed in a careless way, investigators said. They said they were convinced that several other persons had seen the killer but for various reasons had not reported it to the police.

The search for witnesses and possible accomplices was under way while the body of the slain diplomat, who was 43, was flown to the United States for burial. An honor guard of French Air Force commandos carried the flag-draped coffin aboard a U.S. military plane at Le Bourget airfield.

The assailant, who killed Col. Ray with a

Moscow Alters Tone Toward U.S., Declares It Seeks No Confrontation

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In what appeared to be a carefully timed signal to the Reagan administration, Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov has said that the Soviet Union "does not seek confrontation" with the United States and is doing all it can "to direct the course of events into constructive dialogue."

The premier's remarks on Soviet-American relations, made at a luncheon Wednesday for foreign dignitaries, were the first that a top Kremlin leader has made on the subject since the Polish military crackdown last month deepened the chill between Washington and Moscow.

The remarks contrasted strongly with the tone of recent Soviet statements accusing the Reagan administration of pushing the world toward war.

Western diplomats said they believed that the speech was delivered

with an eye to a meeting in Geneva next week between Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

The meeting, the first Soviet-American encounter at that level since the two men met in New York in September, was expected to cover a range of issues on which the two governments are sharply divided, including Poland and nuclear arms [Story, Page 2.]

The 76-year-old Soviet premier spoke at a function for a visiting Angolan delegation, but a large portion of the speech appeared to be directed at the United States and Western Europe.

The apparent effort to improve the atmosphere for the Haig-Gromyko talks was coupled with a strong condemnation of the Reagan administration, which Mr. Tikhonov accused of "intensifying the arms race" and "aggravating the international situation," among other things by "attempt

to interfere in the internal affairs and to declare an economic blockade of Poland."

The premier also warned that the Soviet Union would respond in kind if its overtures for a dialogue were rebuffed.

Those who prefer the language of threats and demonstrations of strength to a peaceful dialogue should understand that we will take all the necessary measures to ensure our security and the security of our allies and friends," he said.

But what attracted most attention among diplomats were Mr. Tikhonov's more conciliatory remarks.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "is not seeking confrontation with any Western country, including the United States of America. As in the past, we are doing everything we can to direct the course of events into the channel of constructive dialogue."

The premier said this had been

Begin Assures Reagan Israel Wants to Uphold Cease-Fire in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a letter to President Reagan, has reassured him that Israel will not launch military attacks into Lebanon unless there is a "clear provocation" from Palestinian or Syrian forces, according to Israeli and administration sources.

The letter was delivered by Ambassador Ephraim Eviatar to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. during a luncheon at the State Department on Tuesday, officials said. It was in reply to a recent message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Begin expressing concern about the recent course of U.S.-Israeli relations, including U.S. apprehension about a possible Israeli move into Lebanon that might violate the six-month-old cease-fire there.

Officials in Israel briefed reporters on some aspects of the letter, and sources in Washington familiar with its contents also commented. The overall tone of the letter was said to have been friendly, in keeping with a common effort to avoid further recriminations and to put relations back on a cordial basis.

An official in Mr. Begin's office in Jerusalem said that the prime minister wrote Mr. Reagan that

the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai would be "a national trauma, painful and tremendously difficult."

The official said Mr. Begin had conveyed to Mr. Reagan the view that "the Egyptians are not helping us by their recent talk of self-determination and East Jerusalem. Why do they have to talk about these things at all at this time?"

U.S. vetoes a Security Council resolution assailing Israel for annexing the Golan Heights. Page 3.

The aide stressed that this was the substance of the letter, not the exact wording.

Mr. Begin was also reported to have told the White House that he was confident that Egypt would honor the peace treaty, at least until the withdrawal, which is scheduled to be completed April 25. He repeated his pledge to cut it out of time.

Mr. Haig was in Israel and Egypt last week and will return there next week as part of an U.S. effort to provide new impetus to the inconclusive negotiations on Palestinian self-rule. In his letter, Mr. Begin pointed out that Israel was unhappy with recent statements from Egyptian leaders that the autonomy talks should lead to

"self-determination" for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli officials said.

Mr. Haig, during his talks last week, found that the basic disagreement between Egypt and Israel was over the ultimate goal of Palestinian autonomy, a concept agreed to in outline form during the Camp David agreements of September, 1978. The negotiations are for establishing the ground rules for a Palestinian self-governing authority that would run local affairs for an interim five-year period during which negotiations would be held for determining the final status of the lands inhabited by about 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs.

The Egyptians stress that the "full autonomy" called for in the Camp David accords means that the Palestinians should eventually have "self-determination," leading to a separate state or some federation with Jordan. The Israelis, who are opposed to a separate Palestinian state, regard the expression "self-determination" as a code word for a state.

U.S. officials said Mr. Begin wanted to reinforce his opposition to any Palestinian state in his letter to Mr. Reagan.

Of more interest to the Ameri-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Nikolai A. Tikhonov

Pentagon Said to Back C-5s for Crisis Force

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has recommended to President Reagan that 50 Lockheed C-5 Galaxy cargo aircraft, once a symbol of Pentagon cost-overruns, be bought to start a multibillion-dollar program of acquiring serial transport for the Rapid Deployment Force, congressional officials say.

The Air Force, meanwhile, signed contracts Wednesday with Rockwell International worth \$2.2 billion to begin building a fleet of the new B-1 long-range bombers, 100 of which are scheduled to be completed by 1989. The first B-1 is due off the assembly line in early 1985.

The Galaxy recommendation, long awaited after a heated competition and much political fighting, drew an unusually testy comment from the loser, McDonnell Douglas, which said it was "dismayed" by a decision that made a mockery of the competitive process.

The centerpiece of those propos-

als was Mr. Brezhnev's call for a "moratorium" on the deployment of new Soviet and U.S. medium-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

about \$2 billion more to build than planned, plus \$1.4 billion to replace wings found to be too weak to sustain long hours of flying.

For the taxpayers, those contracts would be the first installations in two expensive, long-range programs. Pentagon officials have estimated that the total cost of the C-5s over the life of the program would be \$25 billion, while some congressional officials said their estimates run up to \$40 billion.

The cost of the B-1 bombers has been set at \$20.5 billion, with some congressional estimates running up to \$30 billion. Neither figure included inflation factors or operating costs.

The transport planes are intended to carry tanks and other vehicles, helicopters, ammunition and supplies for the Rapid Deployment Force if it is sent to the Gulf region. The planes would also serve U.S. forces in Europe or South Korea and their reinforcements.

After the deployment force was formed in 1979, the Air Force began evaluating candidates for what was known as the C-X aircraft, a new cargo plane. Among them was an updated version of the Lockheed C-5, with advanced electronics; a new plane called the C-17, proposed by McDonnell Douglas; and a military version of the Boeing 747 passenger airliner.

Developer Picked

Last August, Air Force Secretary Vernon Orr announced that McDonnell Douglas had been selected as the Air Force's prime contractor to develop the C-X cargo aircraft. But the announcement added: "The selection of McDonnell Douglas as the prime contractor does not represent an Air Force commitment to the C-X."

Even so, Lockheed in September made what it called a "firm, fixed-price" offer of \$4.18 billion for 44 aircraft, contending that no funds would be needed for research and development, that it could deliver operating aircraft earlier than other candidates and that the Air

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



The Associated Press

President Reagan responded to applause after giving a speech to top government officials in which he said his administration had "laid the foundations for economic recovery and national renewal." Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is at right and Vice President Bush is at left.

Reagan Reported to Favor Gasoline-Tax Rise

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, wrapping up decisions on his proposed 1983 budget, has decided to ask Congress for temporary increases on federal excise taxes on gasoline, cigarettes, alcoholic spirits and wine but not on beer, administration officials report.

The president's decision to seek a rise in the gasoline tax, now 4 cents a gallon, was made at a White House meeting with senior officials Wednesday and was a request by supply-side economists at the Treasury Department.

Reliable sources said that the president was continuing to gather new names and that among them was that of Andrzej Wajda, the film director whose latest film, "Man of Iron," uses strikes at

the president had not made his final decision. Mr. Reagan told his staff Thursday morning according to Mr. Gergen, that it would be "unwise" to speculate on his decision.

Mr. Gergen said the president "does not plan to lock in on several important issues until he has had an opportunity for further discussions."

The president's decision to seek

Congress to earmark part or all of the additional excise tax revenues for distribution to the states as part of a larger proposal. The president is expected to outline the fiscal package, to include assignment to the states of some federal responsibilities, in his State of the Union address next Tuesday.

After the White House meeting

one aide said the president had made "major decisions" and that the basic concept of Mr. Reagan's "new federalism" program was now agreed upon.

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Haig to Give Gromyko U.S. Views on Poland At Meeting in Geneva

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will take U.S. objections to Soviet pressures on Poland in person to the Kremlin's leadership in a meeting early next week with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, according to official sources.

The planned discussions in Geneva between Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko are also expected to cover a possible Soviet-American summit meeting and the beginning of a new round of talks on the limitations of strategic arms.

However, an early summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev does not seem likely under present circumstances, U.S. sources said, and it is no longer a matter of course that next week Mr. Haig-Gromyko talks will set a date for the beginning of the long-awaited strategic arms control talks.

Moscow Aide Alters Tone Toward U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
range nuclear missiles, preparatory to an agreement at negotiations in Geneva in which, he said, the Kremlin would be prepared to reduce its medium-range nuclear armament "not by dozens but by hundreds of units."

Mr. Brezhnev's proposal and one by Mr. Reagan urging the Russians to dismantle all their medium-range rockets in return for agreement by the Western alliance not to proceed with the deployment in Europe of a new generation of U.S. missiles were placed on the table when the talks opened in Geneva on Nov. 30.

Little Progress

There appears to have been little movement since then, but Mr. Tikhonov, in his speech, appeared to be saying that both sides should compromise so as to reach an agreement that could lead on to accommodations on other arms matters.

"In our opinion, the talks that have started in Geneva create a possibility for making a speech, which is so important now, in solving the entire set of questions of arms limitation and disarmament," he said. "All that is needed for the successful conduct of the talks is recognition of the principle of equality and equal security."

Some diplomats approached the speech with caution, saying that it fitted well into the main thrust of recent Soviet statements that seemed aimed at weaning Western European nations away from the United States on issues like Poland and disarmament.

Especially since the declaration of martial law in Poland and the tough U.S. response that followed, the Kremlin has depicted itself to Western Europe as a peacemaker striving to bring sense to "militarists" and "warmongers" in Washington.

By adopting a conciliatory stance before the Haig-Gromyko talks, the diplomat said, the Kremlin appeared to be taking this approach one step further.

Although Soviet news organizations have reacted harshly to the stiffening stance of some West European governments on Poland, general Soviet statements have continued, in effect, to try to lure the Europeans into a neutral stand.

U.S. Gains General Assent at Cocom Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)
factured items, covers broad categories of industrial goods such as the fabrication of specialized metals including aluminum that could be used for military purposes.

A related U.S. worry involves supplying the Soviet Union with technical know-how to operate a sustained, high-quality industrial plant that contributes to the nation's military infrastructure.

To prevent this, Reagan administration officials frown on exports of turnkey plants and operating manuals to the Soviet Union.

To inject more military sophistication into Cocom, the United States wants to create a military committee to reinforce the existing machinery staffed by diplomats

from participating countries — Japan and all the NATO allies except Iceland.

Similarly, the United States has been urging its allies to beef up their institutional arrangements to prevent sales of sensitive technologies by mistake or intentionally. The Reagan administration has mounted a drive involving the FBI and Customs, including an intensive effort in California around the minicomputer research companies.

This U.S. effort to persuade other governments to follow the U.S. example is being conducted without publicity to avoid allegations of interference in other nations' internal affairs, diplomats say.

All these Cocom proposals on closer trade supervision involve sharp infighting within governments — including the United States.

While Europeans sought to restrict the Cocom discussion to technology with obvious military application, many Reagan administration officials argued privately for a broader effort to restrict economic exchanges with the Soviet Union in an effort to force the Kremlin to divert more resources away from arms, the sources said. But European officials invariably retorted that the Reagan administration is poorly placed on this issue because it maintains large grain sales to Moscow. U.S. technological exports are small compared to European industrial

sales to the Soviet Union, at least in terms of their impact on the exporters' economies.

As part of the U.S. drive to develop Soviet ability to exploit Western industrial advances, the Reagan administration is also advocating a reduction in scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union.

"It's proved a one-way street, with the West learning about Soviet archaeology while Soviet nuclear physicists snoop around U.S. labs whose work includes classified government research," a U.S. official said.

Some officials in the Reagan administration are also trying to restrict the amount of scientific information that circulates in unclassified form in the United States.

The 38-year-old Solidarity chairman was detained at his home in Gdańsk early Dec. 13. He was then flown to Warsaw, but government spokesmen repeatedly denied that he had been interned.

TV Project

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — The Polish government said Thursday in Warsaw that U.S. plans for an international television show on Poland, featuring President Reagan along with other world leaders and American entertainment figures, were provocative.

Mr. Reagan has proclaimed Jan. 30 as "Solidarity Day" in the United States. The European Parliament also approved a resolution Thursday making Jan. 30 a day of solidarity with the Polish people.

If the United States managed to deny all U.S. technology and know-how to the pipeline, he said, the project would be delayed, cost much more and operate at much lower efficiency.

Such an effort, he acknowledged, would involve tricky legal efforts aimed at canceling retroactively U.S. licensing agreements with Western European companies involved in the project. No such decision had been made by the Reagan administration, he said.

1 Dies in Costa Rica Clash

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — At least 100 persons were arrested after a clash Tuesday between security forces and striking banana pickers left one man dead and another wounded, a government spokesman said.

U.S. officials said Thursday that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia had joined the list of world leaders who would participate in the show.

(Continued from Page 1)
cans was the pledge not to initiate military action in Lebanon except if there were a clear provocation. While the Americans said Mr. Begin might interpret almost anything as a provocation justifying a military intervention, they were willing to believe that he intended to live up to previous commitments not to violate the cease-fire with the Palestine Liberation Organization that Washington negotiated last summer with the help of Saudi Arabia.

Following a summer marked by severe strains in relations between the United States and Israel over such events as Israel's surprise attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, the suspension of delivery of U.S. jet fighters to Israel, and an Israeli bombing of buildings in Beirut housing PLO offices that led to many civilian casualties, the atmosphere seemed to have been improved by Mr. Begin's visit to Washington in September.

In his letter to the Israeli prime minister, according to those who

read the exchange, Mr. Reagan said that "some wines don't travel well," meaning that the good relations established in Washington had soured upon Mr. Begin's return to Israel. He was referring to the Israeli action which in effect annexed the Golan Heights. The U.S. countermove to suspend implementation of a strategic cooperation accord with Israel, and Mr. Begin's scorching denunciation of the United States.

In his letter he also questioned the legality of the U.S. action in suspending the strategic cooperation accord. He noted, according to Israeli officials, that the agreement permits a six-month notice to abrogate the agreement, but says nothing of a suspension.

Typhoon Kills 2 in Java

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — A typhoon that hit the central Java district of Sleman killed two persons and injured 123 others, three seriously, the afternoon daily *Sinar Harapan* said Thursday.

U.S. officials asserted that negotiating the strategic cooperation agreement, it was understood by both sides that neither would take actions without consulting the other that might affect the other's interests. In the U.S. view, Golan action by Israel then violated the spirit of the agreement.

Linowitz Sees Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The U.S. Middle East envoy, Menachem Linowitz, met Thursday with Prime Minister Begin and expressed his belief in an agreement on Palestinian autonomy can be reached.

If both sides negotiate in faith, an autonomy agreement can be reached, even before April said, adding that the United States had put the matter "on the burner." Mr. Linowitz, here for a private visit, also conveyed a message to the prime minister, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Koivisto: Innovator In Finnish Politics

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — A month or so ago, one of the eight candidates in this week's Finnish presidential election told a friend that he felt as if he was running against an opponent with a charmed life.

"If a reporter asks me a question on television," Johannes Virolainen, the candidate of the agrarian Center Party, said, "and I tell him I don't know the answer, the voters say that I'm stupid or ill-informed. If Mauno Koivisto does the same thing, the voters say to themselves, 'At last, we have found an honest man.'

Assurances for Moscow
Mr. Koivisto's experience in foreign policy is limited, and the conduct of foreign policy, in the Finnish system, is one of the president's main responsibilities. This involves keeping the Soviet Union assured that its security will not be threatened through Finnish territory.

Like all other candidates in the election, Mr. Koivisto supports continuation of that approach as the only possible course for Finland, and he said late last year that "stable and confidential relations with the Soviet Union have been and will be the central element in Finland's foreign policy."

His role, as Mr. Koivisto puts it, has been that of "the last goalkeeper of the economy." The Social Democratic leader, a moderate whose policies resemble those of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany more than those of President François Mitterrand of France, is due to take office with a strong mandate.

No Finnish presidential candidate has ever approached, as the candidate of one party, the 44 percent of the popular vote that Mr. Koivisto polled, although Mr. Kekkonen, the nominee of several parties in recent elections, exceeded that figure.

According to final returns, Mr. Koivisto's supporters won 145 of the 301 electoral college seats, or six short of a majority, but Mr. Koivisto has been promised the support of more than enough others to secure victory.

Jan-Magnus Jansson, one of his rivals, said in an interview, "Of course he'll win, because we know the public would be outraged if somehow it were taken from him."

Mauno Koivisto was born Nov. 25, 1923, in Turku, a city on Finland's southwest coast. His family was poor, and he worked on the docks and later as a teacher to earn money to pay for his education. He was 33 years old by the time he received his doctorate in sociology in 1956, and by then he was working as a vocational guidance counselor for the city of Turku.

In 1958 he joined the Helsinki Workers Savings Bank, and the next year he was named managing director, a job he held for eight years. In 1968 he was named Governor of the Bank of Finland. He has served as Finland's representative to the International Monetary Fund since 1970.

Mr. Koivisto was chosen as finance minister in 1966, a post he held twice, and he has twice served as premier in governing coalitions of the center-left. He



Mauno Koivisto playing volleyball at a Helsinki gym.

first headed a government in 1968-70.

Mr. Koivisto says very little in public for a politician and, when he does talk, understates the case. He is often remarkably candid.

"The only thing I know about the economy," he once said, "is that it's going to get worse."

He lives in a small apartment in the center of Helsinki with his wife, Tellerro, whom he married in 1952, and spends a good deal of time outside of town at a log cabin, much of which he built himself. He also likes to write.

The Koivistos have one daughter, Asja, who is 24. Both Asja and Tellerro Koivisto will be among the electors voting for him next Tuesday, having easily won seats in the electoral college in this week's elections.

On Monday night, while the first returns were coming in, Mr. Koivisto was playing volleyball, as he does every Monday. He made no effort to exclude photographers from the game and so the next morning's Helsinki Sammont, the nation's leading daily, carried a six-column picture of the electoral victor, socks sagging a bit, hair plastered against his forehead, gulping water from a paper cup at halftime.

His team won, 3-2.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Armenians Reported to Halt Attacks

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — A telephone caller claiming to represent an Armenian underground group said Thursday it was temporarily halting its attack on Swiss targets until the case of one of its imprisoned members was resolved.

But the statement telephoned to a news agency office said the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia's struggle against Turkey would continue. The drive against Turkish diplomatic missions and airline offices abroad has taken the lives of 21 diplomats, embassy staff members and relatives since 1975.

In connection with one such attack, Mardiros Jamgotchian was arrested by Swiss authorities last June 9 and was later tried and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. The Secret Army retaliated by attacking seven Swiss institutions in and near Geneva in a bid to secure his release.

U.K. Coal Miners Accept Pay Offer

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's 250,000 coal miners have rejected a strike call and accepted a 9.3-percent pay increase, averting a confrontation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, which announced the results of the weekend balloting Thursday, had urged miners to reject the offer from the state-run National Coal Board. The union's executive board had threatened a nationwide strike unless the coal board approved a 23.7-percent pay increase.

The union said 55 percent of the miners who voted favored accepting the pay offer. Arthur Scargill, the union's president-elect, conceded Tuesday that he had failed to win enough support for a strike.

Foreign Students in Italy Checked

United Press International

ROME — The police have increased surveillance of non-Italian university students, especially Arabs, following the kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier and charges that Italian terrorists are aiding Middle Eastern intelligence services.

Authorities revealed the extraordinary measures Wednesday after restaging six arts near the central city of Perugia. The six, who were carrying instruction manuals on time bombs and handling heavy weapons, were expelled from Italy.

Two weeks ago authorities expelled five Libyan students accused of espionage, the police said. Three days ago authorities charged five Libyans and two Egyptians on espionage, arms-smuggling and murder charges and handed down 5-year prison sentences to a Jordanian, Syrian and three Italians on charges of smuggling a Soviet SAM-7 air aircraft rocket into the country.

70 Said to Die in Turkish Custody

United Press International

LONDON — More than 70 persons are reported to have died in custody of Turkish authorities since the military takeover in 1980, an Amnesty International human rights group reported Thursday.

The London-based group said it had sent another appeal to the Turkish government to investigate the incidents. Amnesty said it had received "detailed reports of savage beatings, electric shock, sexual abuse and wide range of other torture" of prisoners in Turkey, which has been under martial law since a coup Sept. 12, 1980.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ulusu said recently the authorities had succeeded in investigating 370 torture allegations. Of 153 inquiries completed, 43 had been referred to the courts, he said. He added 28 persons were held in custody in connection with torture cases and 69 were free pending trial.

Romania Asks Russia to Quit Kabul

Reuters

VIENNA — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, the Agence France Presse reported Thursday.

In speech Friday night at a dinner in honor of visiting President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, Mr. Ceausescu also called for a human rights campaign to be directed at the Kabul government.

Romania previously has implicitly criticized the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

2 Arabs Given Life for Vienna Attack

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Two Arabs accused of a machine-gun and grenade attack on a synagogue were sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday.

Two persons were killed and about 30 injured in the assault on a crowd leaving a bar mitzvah ceremony Aug. 29. Marwan Hasan, a 21-year-old Jordanian, and Husain Mohammed Rajih, 21, born in Bagdad, were found guilty of murder and attempted murder. Mr. Rajih, who was also indicted for the slaying of a Vienna city councilman, Raif Nittel, the head of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship Society, was also convicted of being an accomplice in his assassination.

Meanwhile, the Brussels prosecutor's office filed a request for extradition of Mr. Rajih, who is also accused of having killed the PLO representative in Brussels, Naim Khaden, in June.

U.S. Oil Royalty Program Revamped to Stop Cheaters

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration announced Thursday a major overhaul of the government's oil royalty collection program to halt cheating by oil companies, which a special commission estimated is costing the country \$500 million a year.

Interior Secretary James G. Watt said proposed changes should allow the country to collect between \$200 million and \$650 million more annually in the \$4-billion program in which the oil industry pays for the right to produce oil and gas on federal lands.

Mr. Watt said he was creating a Minerals Management Service in the department with added inspectors and auditors to police the oil companies that falsify production reports; forcing the industry to implement tougher safety standards at well sites; stem a growing theft problem; considering auditing the top royalty payers to see if they closed in the past.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Friday, January 22, 1982

Presidential Education

In no area of public policy did President Reagan's mandate appear more urgent a year ago than in foreign policy and defense. Previous administrations, he charged, had left America's prestige in tatters and its security in peril. He identified Soviet expansionism as the principal menace to American well-being, and he promised, by "rearming" and by asserting American will, to contain it effectively. Iran's release of the hostages on the day of his inauguration seemed to attest to a general recognition that Washington was getting serious about power again.

A year later everything seems fuzzier. In foreign affairs, the early Reagan inclination to base policy on a hard, consistent ideological line has broadened to include — although more in deed than word — a more pragmatic readiness to accommodate anxious allies and domestic constituencies: to negotiate on arms control with those nasty, untrustworthy Russians, for instance, at the same time as he offers a serious strategic arms program.

Some of the countries considered to be most in need of a strong American anti-Communist embrace have shied away from it. Larger regional considerations have induced Mr. Reagan to take a little distance from countries — Israel, Taiwan and to a lesser degree South Africa — that had looked forward to special favor. In defense, meanwhile, the president faces immense pressures across most of the political spectrum to scale back planned spending increases.

The public seems to retain confidence in Mr. Reagan's stewardship, but after a year his aides keep having to explain why he should not be expected to master the fine detail. In some respects, he is no better a manager of policy than was his much-abused predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

It goes without saying that in various matters — El Salvador is the leading case — Mr. Reagan has confirmed the apprehensions of liberals who voted against him. The stunning development, however, lies elsewhere. A year

that began with release of the hostages ended with members of Mr. Reagan's core constituency complaining that he had kowtowed to Peking in the matter of selling new aircraft to Taiwan and that in Poland he had allowed what should have been exclusively a Soviet embarrassment to become the most serious Atlantic crisis in 30 years.

That things have not worked out according to plan is intolerable to some Reagan advisers and supporters. Some would recall the president to his ideological and political roots. Others would recast even further the structure, procedure and personnel on the national security side. Still others would consummate a grand design in one big speech. We cannot get too excited about any of these three courses. Something else seems to us to be more important.

Mr. Reagan came to foreign policy believing that the United States enjoyed a special dispensation allowing it to ignore the limitations — of resources, of politics, of knowledge and imagination and luck — that circumscribe the conduct of other nations. He is beginning to accommodate all this in his thinking, and to do so exposes him to charges of inconsistency and of falling away from principle. It also exposes him to wobbles and mistakes. But from the country's point of view, this is not the worst thing. The worst thing would be to resist learning and, where necessary, changing.

The true believers are aghast at what they take to be intimations of apostasy. But the results of a presidential education need not be the old product. Mr. Reagan was elected because Americans thought they needed a stronger hand. If he has not yet been fully tested, nothing in his first year suggests that he cannot be trusted in his turn at the helm. He has been looking for his own combination of firmness and flexibility, constancy of principle and sureness of style. It is far too soon to say he cannot find it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why More Poison Gas?

President Reagan stands at the brink of a reckless decision to break a 12-year moratorium and produce a new poison gas weapon.

He does not need it or the trouble it will bring. The Pentagon wants a new nerve gas primarily for European defense, but that could ignite another row with the allies, who have not been seriously consulted and do not want the gas on their soil. It could trigger a new chemical weapons competition with Moscow, ending what hope remains for the long-pending treaty to ban such weapons. It could lead to even more repugnant chemical weaponry. And it could spread the industry until many nations and even terrorists gain access to poison gas, now stocked only by the two superpowers and France.

The only conceivable argument for gas weapons is that they would deter the Soviet Union from resorting to gas warfare. President Nixon decided in 1969 that deterrence was served by 3 million gas artillery shells and even larger bulk gas reserves. He therefore halted production and pledged to abide by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which America initiated but never signed.

President Ford signed the Protocol, banning first use of poison gas, and pressed negotiations for a world treaty to outlaw chemical agents — like that which banned germ agents in 1975. Soviet reluctance about on-site inspection became the main obstacle, but some progress has been made.

Yet the Reagan Pentagon has quadrupled its chemical warfare requests to \$810 million for 1983, partly to begin producing the new gas, and asks \$1.4 billion for 1984. The president has tentatively agreed, but he cannot have considered the true financial and diplomatic costs of the decision.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Unknown Traveler

It never seems more than a few days before the contention, the bickering, the tugging at the idol begin. And now, right on schedule, it is here: Was there really a heroic "man in the water" who gave his life in the course of helping other Air Florida Flight 90 victims to live? Maybe it was more than one. Maybe it was no one; maybe the whole thing was a misperception. No, come the responses from others, there was such a man. Whence flows much argument as to which man it was.

One gets an intimation from all this that even if and when the existence and identity of the man is established, it will be only a matter of time before some researcher somewhere is quoted as saying that the poor fellow, suffering from hypothermia, probably didn't even know what he was doing.

Our own feeling is that very little of this argument matters. That there was such a man appears to have been certified by the

rescuers themselves. It would be nice if his identity could be established, comforting to an anguished family and gratifying to all, in that it would result in an act of heroism being suitably recognized and attributed to one who deserves special respect.

But the act itself has been memorialized already in the emotions of those countless Americans who heard of it, who gave it full range in their imagination, who felt their own humanity honored and enlarged because of it. In an essay in Time magazine, Roger Rosenblatt has written movingly of the man in the water: "He was the best we can do." That, it seems to us, has it exactly right. The anonymity, so far, of the hero does no more to diminish the grandeur of his act than such anonymity does, say, to diminish the sacrifice made by the unknown soldier. On the contrary, in a strange way it universalizes it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jan. 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: 'A British Misfortune'

NEW YORK — The American press is making vigorous comment on the friction at Kingston, Jamaica, between Gov. Swettenham and U.S. Rear Admiral Davis, who withdrew the American battleships, supply ships and all naval aid for the earthquake sufferers at the governor's peremptory request. The World says: "That such an amazing and versatile as Sir James Alexander Swettenham should be governor of Jamaica at a time like this is a British misfortune." The New York Times says: "The letter in which Swettenham requested Rear Admiral Davis to take himself and ships away from Kingston is intentionally offensive. It is a string of insults from beginning to end."

1932: Lytton Strachey Dies

LONDON — Lytton Strachey, brilliant British biographer and man of letters, has died at his home in Berkshire. Although he quickly became known to a discerning few for the scholarly articles he contributed to quarterly reviews, his true literary force was not felt until the publication in 1918 of "Eminent Victorians," a book which ushered in a whole era of "new biography." The caustic wit in the full biographical sketches of Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale and Dr. Arnold caught not only the fancy of leading British critics, but won him a large audience in the United States. In "Queen Victoria" (1921) he showed even deeper ironical insight into the vanished era.

Kissinger on Foreign Policy: First, Coherence

By Henry A. Kissinger

The writer was secretary of state from 1973 to 1977 after serving as assistant to the president for national security affairs since 1969. He is professor of international relations at Georgetown University. This is the second of two articles.

WHAT WAS dangerous a year ago, it was being said that it was dangerous to isolate one topic as the sole object of negotiation. Linkage was the watchword. Arms control, in that concept, had to follow a military buildup and proceed on a broad front. High-level meetings were to reflect careful preparation and reward restrained Soviet conduct. All these premises are being cast overboard as negotiations at the highest levels continue while the vestiges of freedom in Poland are being snuffed out.

Every administration learns from experience, of course, but drastic reversals, especially midway in a crisis, run the risk of appearing panicky, of undermining credibility and demoralizing well-wishers at home.

Moreover, many of the original Reagan arguments had merit. To be sure, it is easy to dispense linkage — to demonstrate that nothing will ever happen if everything is linked to everything else. But the art of policy-making is to have a sense of nuance. If the Soviets can insulate particular areas of negotiation — such as arms control — from their international conduct, they are being handed a device for regulating tensions they cause and absolving themselves of their aggressions. Especially those who believe in the importance of East-West talks should be concerned that diplomacy not become a form of psychological warfare that talks are serious and obligations reciprocal. Detente is not appeasement.

A policy of coexistence must be defended against intransigence. I believe it would have ultimately served the cause of negotiations far better had the United States, early in the Polish crisis, declared a moratorium on high-level contacts with the Soviet Union until martial law was lifted in Poland, the Solidarity leaders were released and the military rulers began some form of discourse with the church and the union. U.S. East-West diplomacy has been confrontational in periods of relative calm and apparently eager to negotiate when challenged. A reversal of these attitudes would serve the prospects of peace better.

The causes of the current state of affairs go back many years. The Reagan team inherited a record of shifts made without adequate consultation with allies and of episodic upheavals in U.S. leadership and policies. These go far to explain why Europe no longer rushes to follow America's lead. But whatever the ultimate cause, the administration should use the occasion of the crisis in Poland to learn, to review its procedures and to redefine purposes.

With respect to the Atlantic alliance, the following tasks seem to me of the highest priority.

A Notion of Security

The root problem of relations with the allies, which the Polish crisis has so brutally exposed, is not procedural but structural — not that the United States does not consult enough but that it is uncertain of the purpose of Atlantic consultation. Today the Atlantic alliance lacks a security doctrine that takes realistic account of the growing nuclear stockpiles in both the East and the West and the new reaches of Soviet conventional power.

In the past, alliances represented a pooling of strength; in contrast, NATO has far too long operated as if it were a unilateral American nuclear guarantee. And it continues to function in this way although the specter of the casualties of nuclear war has upset all previous verities about war. Historically, surrender was considered worse than resistance. For many, the cataclysmic consequences of nuclear war have reversed that motivation. To them, nothing seems worse than a nuclear holocaust.

The result is a combination of neutralism and pacifism. America is thought to have no choice except to defend Europe; Europe believes it risks nothing by political disengagement from the United States, lethargy on defense, and simultaneous resistance to U.S. measures such as the installation of missiles that represent in fact the logical consequence of European nuclear doctrine. Sooner or later this will lead to catastrophe. If we are serious about avoiding nuclear war and do not wish to yield to the ruthless, the alliance must build up its conventional forces. There is no choice. But a serious program to that effect is lacking on both sides of the Atlantic.

East-West Relations

Poland represents a fundamental challenge to East-West relations not only because of the brutal violation of the Helsinki accords. It does so primarily because of what it tells us about the Soviet perception of security. It is one

thing for the Soviet Union to seek to be secure against a hostile military presence in surrounding countries; it is quite another to equate security with a cordon of vassal states subject to an ultimate Soviet right to impose a totalitarian government on populations that overwhelmingly reject it. The United States can be forthcoming on Soviet strategic concerns; it must resist Moscow's claim to a constant right of intervention. Especially inadmissible is the proposition that the Red Army is the guarantor of the irreversibility of history, the enforcer of the rule that what is Communist is eternal and what is non-Communist is fair game for undermining, or worse.

The Function of Negotiations

Whether to negotiate with adversaries has unfortunately become a domestic issue and a source of friction in the alliance. This weakens America in four ways: In relatively calm periods, it allows the Soviets to present themselves as the apostles of peace; when the United States finally

thing for the Soviet Union to seek to be secure against a hostile military presence in surrounding countries; it is quite another to equate security with a cordon of vassal states subject to an ultimate Soviet right to impose a totalitarian government on populations that overwhelmingly reject it. The United States can be forthcoming on Soviet strategic concerns; it must resist Moscow's claim to a constant right of intervention. Especially inadmissible is the proposition that the Red Army is the guarantor of the irreversibility of history, the enforcer of the rule that what is Communist is eternal and what is non-Communist is fair game for undermining, or worse.

Similarly, Western banks have been profligate in extending credit to Poland and other East Bloc countries — and free of considerations of state policy in doing so. The result is that they will be exposed if there is any letup in the breakdown pace of private lending to the East.

In 1976, the U.S. government recommended to a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that a study be examined the implications and risks of East-West trade and credits — and the need for greater Western coordination regarding them. The effort has since languished. As a result, there are no agreed political criteria today for the management of East-West trade. The industrial nations compete fiercely to fulfill Lenin's dictum that the capitalist would in time fight over the privilege of selling the rope they would be hanged with. There is an urgent need to establish ground rules to guide East-West trade and finance.

On the contrary, so many Western nations have let themselves become dependent on Soviet trade that a trade cutoff is more likely to turn into a Soviet weapon against the West. American farmers this year take satisfaction in the sale of 23 million tons of food to the Soviet Union. But what will happen when all plantings and America's entire agricultural economy become permanently geared to this level of Soviet imports? Who then has the stronger negotiating position?

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Organization of Policy-Making

In setting up new National Security Council procedures in the White House, Judge Clark will want to review how America came to waste crucial weeks on essentially rhetorical exercises; determine which options were put forward primarily to stall for time, and above all expose the strategic assumptions that underlie the conflicting theories and proposals for presidential attention. He will want to make sure that, in the future, what reaches the Oval Office are the real choices.

But he must go beyond that. He must ensure that the administration's foreign policy philosophy is clarified. For better or worse, a serious foreign policy requires a comprehensive central concept; without it, pronouncements are exercises in rhetoric, and actions are driven by short-term tactical considerations without coherence or sense of direction. The policy-making process must be organized by efficient procedures. But, more importantly it must be organized by a basic strategy.

Events have conspired in recent years to erode the foreign policy consensus in America and to create fault lines of opinion that cut across all strategic questions. The administration seems to me to be divided between a new isolationism and traditional Atlanticism: between those who regard as inevitable an apocalyptic showdown with the Soviet Union and those who think that managing the competition will remain a permanent feature of U.S. foreign policy — with a gradual erosion of the Soviet system but no clear-cut terminal point; between those who regard technology and finance as matters of private concern, subject only to pure market considerations, and those who see economic relationships, particularly with the Communist world, as so centrally important to the future of both the West and the East as to be an inherent part of the United States' public policy.

The strains generated by the competition between these contending points of view within the administration have been all too evident in the weeks following the repression in Poland. They will tug at policy in the months to come as well, until the administration moves to resolve them and in the process design a longer-term, fully rounded concept of U.S. strategy, resources and broader objectives in the world. Until these issues are settled, it will be impossible even for the wisest of leaders to make more than momentary sense from the range of options presented to him by his staff each day for decision.

If we master these issues and in the process design a coherent policy, the Polish crisis will in the end generate a lasting benefit. If we fail, we shall remember these months not only with shame but as a decisive turning point in Western history.

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United Press International

Rediscovering Poverty in the United States

By Don Anderson

The writer is executive director of the National Association for the Southern Poor, a nonprofit organization that stresses self-help to overcome poverty. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Efforts to assist the poor were not confined to welfare programs. It was not the intention of Lyndon B. Johnson and his fellow architects of the Great Society to create a permanent welfare state. Quite the contrary. As the National Journal put it recently, they "intended simply to provide the means — better education, better housing, better health care and nutrition — by which the poor would lift themselves out of poverty."

The emphasis was on education. The national anti-poverty effort was drafted by the House Committee on Education and Labor. It was called the Equal Opportunity Act, and the titles of that act dealt with education because the traditional techniques of local school systems did not interrupt the transmission of poverty from one generation to the next.

Not only was the redistribution of old wealth, despite recent allegations by some White House staff members. The objective was to place all Americans on an equal footing to earn a share in the newly created wealth.

This course was adopted not simply because the vast disparity of wealth in the United States was unacceptably large, nor simply because one-by-product of this disparity was violent crime, but also because the vision of a society in which all citizens contribute to the national product is one to be pursued. It has aspects of greatness.

Certainly, the Census Bureau's rediscovery of poverty is preferable to the Reagan administration's efforts to undiscover poverty. It is all too easy, especially when encouraged by the highest political authorities, for most Americans to allow the vast numbers of poor people to escape notice — the 258 predominantly black counties of the South's Black Belt, or the 85 Appalachian counties, mostly

white, whose median family income hovers between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and dips as low as \$2,200.

The poverty line, according to the Census Bureau, increased from \$7,412 in 1979 to \$8,414 in 1980 for a non-farm family of four. By this leap in the poverty threshold, the administration is doing "tax-bracket creep."

Some information on the invisible poor gets out. We hear of people who managed to get through last winter only because of the unusually mild weather; of the common sale of cat and dog food to elderly people who have no pets; of 10,000 homeless and destitute women who wander the streets.

New York City.

But beyond the data, another concern nags at us, one that is wholly susceptible to logical justification yet as basic as the purpose of civilized government: how to do with a feeling of sympathy for those who are suffering.

One cannot use logic to justify the rescue of a drowning child, but one feels instinctively that a sense of concern endangers the safety of society itself and that such caring is lacking in the Reagan administration's policies toward the poor — that the administration is, in fact, going in the opposite direction to caring.

One reads of the irritation rich people in Fort Lauderdale feel at seeing the poor eating from their dumps; the rich speak spraying the garbage with poison on account. And one feels somehow such an attitude is consistent with the policies of the Reagan administration.

However, many people believe that a society in which the majority can be oblivious to the well-being of an impoverished minority is the kind of society in which the great disparities of wealth in their midst are tolerated in a democracy. American history, although it may not imply equality of wealth, at least imply some sharing of experience; that tensions and perhaps civil discord are inevitable unless the nation's leadership is able to awaken, in Lincoln's words, the "better angels of our nature."

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. —

In 1972 will have \$200,000 in CDs in 1982. They have it made — if the watch-vs.-lure warning is a false alarm.

In Louis XVI's case, he let his pals sell him on the idea that they need not worry about unpaid bills as long as they kept taking shots at England, their despised enemy. When the Americans decided to fight England,

Language Controversy Resurfaces in Malaysia

By Kenneth L. Whiting
The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — A return to the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic in Malaysian primary schools has revived a language debate here.

Some spokesman for Malaysia's minority Chinese and Indian communities say the educational changes that took effect here this month could undermine use of the Chinese and Tamil languages. Tamil is spoken in southern India and northern Sri Lanka.

The critics view the stress on the three R's — reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic — as a scheme eventually to convert Chinese and Tamil primary schools into Malay-language institutions.

The Malaysian constitution says Bahasa Malaysia, the mother tongue of about half the population of 14 million, is the national language to be used for "all official purposes." ("Bahasa" means the word for language.)

A Touchy Regional Issue

The new three-R system, in which all teaching materials are written in Bahasa and restrictions placed on music education, will eventually lead to a change in the character of Chinese schools," said a joint statement issued Jan. 10 by 54 Chinese associations. Lim Fon Seng, chairman of the United Chinese School Committees Association, said the plan will force the Chinese to give up their mother tongue, education and culture.

Few issues are as politically touchy in Malaysia and elsewhere in Southeast Asia as language.

Singapore has four official languages: English, Mandarin, Tamil and Malay. Malay is designated the national language and English the language of administration.

Despite years of government campaigns, many people in Singapore continue to speak in languages other than the approved four.

In the early years, the emphasis was largely on English, but that battle has been substantially won.

Of Singapore's 2.4 million people,

76 percent are ethnic Chinese, but in recent years only about 10 percent of children entering school have chosen to be educated primarily in Mandarin, the official dialect of China.

In 1979, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore started a long-term program to eliminate such regional Chinese dialects as Hokkien and Cantonese. Every October is Speak-Mandarin-Not-Dialects Month in Singapore.

Indonesia had no post-independence struggle to establish Bahasa Indonesia as the chief tongue. That Malay-linked language was widely used for decades, and Japan's World War II occupation forces helped by abolishing the Dutch of colonial times.

However, some educators complained recently that too much English is creeping into everyday use and that regional dialects face the detriment of Bahasa.

Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to adopt common spellings 10 years ago. A joint language board hopes to have standardized more than 850,000 Bahasa terms by next year, according to a spokesman for the Language and Literature Institute in Kuala Lumpur.

British colonizers brought English to the Malay Peninsula in the 18th century. Because the peninsula was essentially rural and technologically backward, Malay seemed to have a dim future when the federation of Malaysia was formed upon independence from Britain in 1963.

Thousands of terms had to be coined to bring the language into the 20th century. Many are only slight variations on English, such as "elektron" for electron.

Diplomats say the turning point came in May, 1969, when post-election riots between the politically dominant Malays and the economically powerful Chinese left hundreds dead in the streets of Kuala Lumpur. It was then decided to reduce the importance of English and replace it with Bahasa by 1982 in the interest of national unity.

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BANZAI CHEER — Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan, center, led the traditional banzai cheer Thursday at the end of a Tokyo convention of the Liberal Democratic Party. With Mr. Suzuki were former Premier Nobusuke Kishi, right, and Tatsuji Tanaka, a party official.

New Immigration Quota in U.S. Expected to Reunite Chinese Kin

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — New U.S. immigration regulations will nearly double the number of Chinese able to join relatives in the United States, U.S. Embassy officials say.

Waiting periods that now stretch five and six years for Chinese wanting to join their brothers or sisters in the United States will probably be cut in half under the regulations, officials said, and there will be almost no delay for those joining their children or parents, often ending separations that have lasted more than three decades.

Arturo Macias, the consul at the embassy, said Wednesday that legislation enacted late last year by Congress would double the number of Chinese admitted to the United States as immigrants each year to 40,000, a higher quota than that for any other country.

Congress established two quotas, 20,000 each, for those born on the Chinese mainland and those

born on Taiwan. Previously, immigrants from both had come under the same quota, and the lengthy list of applicants from Taiwan meant low immigration from the mainland.

Quotas Doubled

Starting in February, several hundred more immigrants will be admitted from mainland China each month. Mr. Macias said. Peking's quota will nearly double from an average of 75 to 145, and the U.S. Consulate in Canton will process 60 percent more than its past average of about 500 a month, Mr. Macias said.

There is a backlog of about 80,000 applications — some involving several persons in a family — that had been slowly building up before the normalization of relations between the United States and China in 1978 and then began to grow 10 times faster than it could be handled.

"We have case after case of brothers who have not seen each

other for 30 or 40 years and who lost touch for much of that time due to the lack of relations between the U.S. and China," an embassy official said. "In many respects, this is family reunification work and the most human part of the normalization of relations between the two countries."

Some mainland-born Chinese now in Hong Kong and on Taiwan will continue to come under the mainland quota, but within two years or so most of the additional 20,000 slots will go to immigrants from the mainland, embassy officials said.

The gap in national strength between North and South Korea is thus being expanded, he continued, adding he is worried that the North may try to intensify unrest on the Korean peninsula to disrupt our economic advances."

Chun Urges Vigilance on North Korea

Seoul Leader Warns Of New Provocations

The Associated Press

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan said Thursday he is concerned about possible provocations by North Korea because of what he called the North's economic failure last year.

He claimed the North is "cheating and complementing" its war capabilities for the occasion of the 70th birthday of its president, Kim Il Sung, on April 16.

Some South Korean leaders have expressed apprehension that the North may use Mr. Kim's birthday as an excuse to drive its people toward preparing war against the South to unify the divided land.

Addressing a meeting of top military and civilian officials in charge of counterintelligence operations, the president said he understood North Korea's economy "has reached its limits" and verges on collapse.

System Criticized

He said this is largely because of the "inefficiency, inflexibility and low productivity" incidental to the Communist economic system, which he said has also characterized the upheaval in Poland.

The gap in national strength between North and South Korea is thus being expanded, he continued, adding he is worried that the North may try to intensify unrest on the Korean peninsula to disrupt our economic advances."

U.S. Flight Reported

TOKYO (AP) — A U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane flew over North Korea twice Wednesday. Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency said Thursday.

There were 14 other alleged infiltrations of North Korean airspace by SR-71s this month, it said, adding that U.S. maneuvers "to unleash a new war in Korea have reached a very dangerous stage."

The congressional action, which embassy officials said had not been anticipated and was enacted as a rider on the foreign aid bill with little discussion, relieved the Reagan administration of the decision of setting priorities through other legislation for would-be immigrants from Taiwan as opposed to those from the mainland.

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Backaches Growing More Pervasive

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Backache, a crippling ailment of staggering dimensions, is growing more costly and pervasive every year, according to recent reports. Sooner or later four out of five Americans — from sedentary businessmen to truck driver to tennis player, from pregnant woman to office secretary to overweight homemaker — will be forced off their feet by pain in their backs.

Recent victims have included Tracy Austin, the young tennis champion who was temporarily hobbled by sciatica last winter, and Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist of the Supreme Court, who recently suffered a mind-affecting reaction to medication he had been taking for a persistent back ailment.

The cost of back problems, already well in excess of \$14 billion a year in the United States, is the price its victims and the nation are paying, many experts believe, for sedentary living habits, hazardous work patterns and back-wrenching leisure activities.

Surgery Fail

Backaches prompt more than 19 million doctor visits and strike about eight million new victims each year, on top of the 75 million already afflicted. Every year 200,000 people undergo surgery for persistent low back pain, as did Rehnquist a decade ago. But surgery fails completely, as it did for Rehnquist, in about 20 percent of cases, and three out of five patients continue to have symptoms despite it.

Though drugs to relieve pain or relax muscles are nearly always prescribed to alleviate back pain, they are not a cure for common back problems and, if overused, can become habit-forming and actually perpetuate the ailment, experts say.

Research on back ailments has lagged far behind the study of other disorders of comparable scope, probably because backaches are not life-threatening and because 90 percent of them subside by themselves within two months. But thanks largely to pioneering studies in Sweden and some isolated studies elsewhere, much is known about the causes of back pain and how to prevent and relieve it.

Low back pain, as the leading cause of activity restrictions among people under 45, cuts into the most productive time of life. For about half of its victims it becomes a recurring affliction that repeatedly disrupts normal habits of work and play and for about 2 percent it becomes a chronic problem that dominates their lives.

Devolvax

"Lingering back pain is emaciating, devitalizing, fatiguing and commonly causes depression," remarked Dr. Bernard Jacobs, an orthopedic surgeon at Cornell University Medical College and the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York. "It is also usually mysterious," he added. No specific cause for the pain can be determined in half or more of patients, Jacobs said.

In many people, psychological stress, now known to play an important role in precipitating backaches, is responsible for pain in a back weakened for other reasons.

Under stress, many people tighten muscles that may then go into painful spasms. The spasms constrict circulation to back muscles, intensifying the pain.

"Pain begets pain," Jacobs noted. "Pain makes people tense and anxious, creating a vicious cycle of increasing pain. Much treatment is now focused on intercepting that cycle through relaxation techniques and exercises that reduce muscular tension," as well as changing life and work habits that stress the back.

However, no specific "back personality" has been identified and experts are quick to point out that many of the emotional problems seen in back patients are more likely to be the result of the ailment than the cause.

Sports Risk

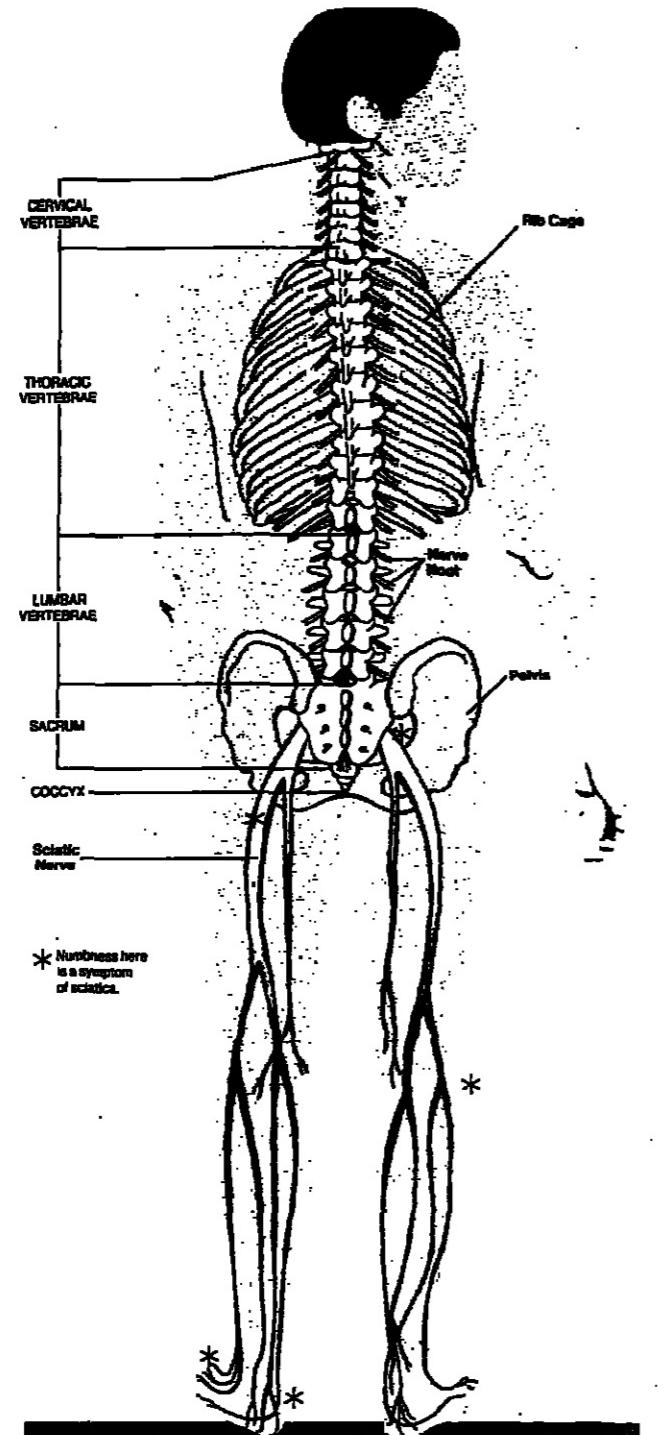
Sometimes, however, the very activities people use to unwind place their backs at risk of injury. Racket sports (which involve twisting of the body and sudden starts and stops), football and other leisure activities are prime causes of injuries to the neck as well as the lower back, Jacobs said. Safer sports include walking, swimming (the crawl and backstroke), jogging (on grass or a wooden track), bicycling in an upright posture and cross-country skiing, he added.

In fact, recent studies point to regular exercise that strengthens muscles and reduces fat as critical to preventing backaches. In Sweden, Dr. Alf L. Nachemson, an internationally renowned back expert, showed that exercise improved the delivery of nutrients to spinal disks, perhaps delaying the deterioration that eventually afflicts all backs.

Though disk disease has long been blamed for most back problems, experts now say that it accounts for only 5 to 10 percent of cases. Autopsies have shown that many people who never experienced serious back pain had disk disease. Rather, 80 to 85 percent of back pain is now attributed to muscular weakness, and the remaining 10 percent is a result of structural defects or disease, such as malformed vertebrae, arthritis, a tumor or a dislocation of the facet joints between two vertebrae.

Poor Work Conditions

Second only to colds as leading cause of time lost from work in the United States, backaches are ironically, often caused by working conditions — the many hours white-collar workers sit in poorly designed chairs and the strained postures and heavy lifting common among blue-collar workers.



The New York Times

Most back pain occurs in lumbar region.

mopain, is derived from the papaya; when injected into the disk, it is said to dissolve the center and take pressure off the nerve, eliminating pain in a large percentage of cases. Though chymopapain is already approved in Canada, in the United States controlled clinical studies are still in progress to test its effectiveness and safety.

Though the human propensity for back trouble is often said to result from the privilege of walking on two legs, some experts, including White, dispute the supposed evolutionary inadequacy of the human spine.

Natural selection played little role in modifying the spine for human habits, some scientists believe, since back troubles largely arise after people are past reproductive age.

From evidence gathered throughout the world, low back pain seems to be primarily the result not of biomechanical shortcomings, but rather of biomechanical abuse, obesity, the aging process and that hallmark of affluence, sedentary living.

Obesity

Obesity greatly increases the weight that the spine must support and consequently the pressure on spinal disks. Flabby abdominal muscles deprive the spine of a crucial source of support. Muscles usually reach their maximum strength around the age of 20, when disks also begin to slowly deteriorate. The first attack of low back pain typically occurs between the ages of 30 and 40. As the U.S. life expectancy continues to increase, back problems are likely to increase, back problems are likely to increase.

Nachemson, the Swedish orthopedist, has demonstrated by directly measuring the pressure on spinal disks that, compared with standing, sitting increases the pressure by 40 percent, while lying down decreases it to a quarter of the pressure incurred by standing. This explains why many back victims feel more comfortable standing than sitting. If a person slouches in a seat or if the seat lacks support at the lower back, the pressure on the disks increases significantly. Sneezing, laughing or coughing also raises disk pressures.

Similarly, researchers have shown that bending from the waist deprives the back of a critical source of support — the back muscles, which must relax to allow the body to flex — and places abnormal and uneven pressures on spinal disks. If something heavy is lifted from that posture, whether it is a carton or a baby, the pressure on lumbar disks may increase threefold. This is why so many back injuries occur from lifting, White said.

Dr. Stover H. Snook, a biotechnologist with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and Harvard School of Public Health, says that those at highest risk of disabling low back injuries are truck drivers (who alternate heavy lifting with extended periods of sitting and bouncing, which compresses the spinal disks), material handlers who load and unload heavy objects, and nurses and nurses' aides, who are material handlers of a different sort.

Enzyme Treatment

Jacobs and others are hoping for approval of a highly controversial enzyme treatment that he believes will eliminate the need for 60 to 70 percent of operations to remove damaged disks. The enzyme, chy-

bony knobs along the back of the vertebrae) slip out of line during a sudden bend or twist.

Between each pair of vertebrae is a cushioning disk made of a gelatinous center and fibrous but still flexible collagen around the outside. One cause of back pain and the pain or numbness of sciatica is degeneration or protrusion of a disk, causing it to press on a nerve root. (The popular notion of a "slipped disk" is a misnomer, since the disk does not slip but rather bulges, or herniates.)

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Delvaux design for exhibition illustrating techniques with silk.

A Silken Challenge for 7 Artists

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The silk industry of Lyons has long been in trouble, but it is getting a boost from a show that runs at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs until Jan. 30.

Hilaire Colcombet, the head of Bucol, a Lyons silk firm dating back to 1763, has commissioned seven artists — Yacov Agam, Pierre Alechinsky, Paul Delvaux, Jean Dewasne, Hans Hartung, Jean Dubuffet and Georges Mathieu — to create a work of art in silk, using all the technicians and techniques at Bucol's disposal. There are eight copies of each of the works.

The art critic André Parinaud, who was invited to select the artists, points out in the catalog that the art of working in silk, well known in China and Japan, has been little exploited in the Western world.

The techniques used here include both printing and a highly skilled process called *velours au sable* that creates raised areas of velvet on the smooth silk surface.

The collaboration between artists and the Lyons silk industry is not new. In the 1920s, Raoul Dufy and Sonia Delaunay designed fabrics for various silk houses, but their work was intended for wide commercial distribution. The artists were at the disposal of the fabric houses in those days, instead of the other way around.

Delvaux, whose offering, "Murmurs," shows five lovely and bare-bosomed but batted ladies, writes in the catalog, "Silk offers an impressive feeling of finesse and sensitivity."

The artists were dubious at first, Colcombet said, "but they grew quite enthusiastic as they went along. For them, it is a new art form similar to tapestry, and they plan to go on with it."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

Jan. 21, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 7 Friday, January 22, 1982 **

Steel Suits in U.S. Name Japanese

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Babcock & Wilcox, U.S. Steel Corp. and three other makers of specialty steel filed anti-dumping complaints Wednesday against three Japanese steel firms.

The U.S. steelmakers claimed in petitions filed with the Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission that the

Japanese firms sold steel in the United States at prices as much as 63.1 percent lower than the prices at which they sold it in Japan, in violation of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Thomas Krebs, senior vice president of the Babcock & Wilcox tubular products division, said the petitions were not related to the more than 100 complaints against

foreign steelmakers filed last week by U.S. carbon steel producers.

Japan supplied about 30 percent of the tube-steel products used in the United States in the first nine months of last year, according to the B&W petition.

The U.S. steel companies contend that the Japanese are taking market share from U.S. firms in seamless alloy pressure pipes and tubes, used by the utility boiler industry, and in seamless heat-resistant pipes and tubes and seamless stainless pipes and tubes used in the petrochemical, chemical and refining industries.

Babcock & Wilcox has no plans to file complaints against any European firms, Mr. Krebs said.

Not all product areas are losing

market as a result of Japanese imports, but seamless alloy pressure products lost market share last year, and profits dropped for the seamless heat-resistant and seamless stainless goods, Mr. Krebs said. He would not elaborate.

A few employees have been laid off as a result, he said.

Joining in the complaint were Al Tech Specialty Steel of Dunkirk, N.Y.; ITT Harper of Morton Grove, Ill., a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph; and Quanex Corp. of Houston.

The specialty steel industry is a \$215-million business in the United States.

The targets of the complaints — Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nippon Kokan and Sanyo Specialty Steel — constitute the bulk of the Japanese specialty steel business.

A Sumitomo spokesman in Tokyo said there was no way the company could market its products 63.1 percent below the domestic price.

And a spokesman for Nippon Kokan said, "Each time we export to the United States we carefully study prices and other matters. We aren't aware of any problem."

Babcock & Wilcox filed dumping charges about two years ago, but the ITC ruled against them.

The U.S. International Trade Court in New York later ordered the ITC on appeal to reconsider the case, however, and advised Babcock & Wilcox to file a new complaint.

In a related matter, the International Iron and Steel Institute reported Thursday that crude steel production dropped in the Common Market and Japan last year, but rose by 7.3 percent in the United States. Preliminary estimates put world crude steel production at 710.3 million tons against 717.5 million in 1980.

After much-improved second and third quarters, U.S. output ended the year at 108.2 million metric tons, 7.4 million tons up on the 1980 figure, the institute said. Japan's production was off by 8.7 percent, dropping by 10.3 million tons to 101.7 million, and the EEC registered a 2.2-percent decrease, falling 2.8 million tons to 125 million.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

UTC Says \$1-Billion Volume With AEG Possible

Reuters

MUNICH — United Technologies of Hartford, Conn., sees a possible joint venture with AEG-Telfunken reaching an annual turnover of \$1 billion within four years, it said here Thursday.

UTC said Mostek Corp., its Dallas-based subsidiary, is negotiating with AEG to form a joint subsidiary in the field of customer-designed microelectronics.

Esso Canada Awards Bids for 6 Artificial Islands

Reuters

BOISE, Idaho — Northern Construction, a subsidiary of Morrison-Knudsen, and Loran Construction of Calgary have received a contract worth 107 million Canadian dollars (\$89.5 million) from Exxon's Esso Resources Canada to build six artificial oil drilling islands, Morrison-Knudsen said Thursday.

The islands will be built in the Mackenzie River at Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories, the company said. Esso Canada will drill as many as 17 wells from each of the islands.

DeLorean Cuts Output, Presses Luxury Car Plans

Reuters

LONDON — DeLorean Motor has substantially cut sports car production from last October's peak of 80 units a day but is pressing ahead with plans for a luxury car, a company spokesman said from Belfast.

Official sources put current production at around 40 cars a day. The spokesman declined comment on a government decision to extend two loan guarantees to DeLorean.

Nippon Electric Plans 2,000 Robots a Year by '85

Reuters

TOKYO — Nippon Electric Co. plans to increase sales of industrial robots to about 2,000 units a year by 1985 — 10 times current annual sales — the company said Thursday.

A spokesman said the company hopes to start exporting next year, but is cautious in view of high unemployment in many countries. It hopes to sell about 200 industrial robots in Japan in the year starting in April, compared with about 50 in the current fiscal year.

Earlier this week NEC unveiled a new robot, the 3.8-million-yen (\$16,800) Model-C, capable of assembling, processing, inspecting and handling small parts.

American Airlines in Black Despite Bad Quarter

United Press International

DALLAS — American Airlines posted a profit in fiscal 1981, although it lost \$34.8 million in the fourth quarter.

A spokesman said Wednesday that it had unadjusted net earnings of \$47.4 million last year, or \$1.21 per share, compared to 1980 losses of \$75.8 million or \$3.06 per share.

But Chairman Albert V. Casey said the outlook was "far from encouraging" and projected heavy losses in early 1982. Operating earnings for the current fiscal year were \$72.2 million, following 1980 operating losses of \$86.3 million.

Canon, Fuji Photo Join Video Format Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — Spokesmen for Canon and Fuji Photo Film, two of the leading Japanese camera manufacturers, said Thursday they would take part in talks to produce a uniform range of video systems that would combine a camera and video tape recorder.

Matsushita, Sony, Hitachi, Victor of Japan and Philips of the Netherlands said Wednesday they would attempt to set uniform standards for the new unit.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Alcan Aluminum

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 1,119 | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| Profits | 34.9 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Per Share | 0.32 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 5,050 | 5,260 | 5,260 |
| Profits | 264 | 542 | 542 |
| Per Share | 3.24 | 6.70 | 6.70 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

Daikin Nippon Printing

| | 1st Half | 1981 | 1980 |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| Revenue | 250,380 | 240,340 | 240,340 |
| Profits | 10,560 | 10,650 | 10,650 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

United States

Abbott Laboratories

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Revenue | 648.7 | 560.2 | 560.2 |
| Profits | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.3 |
| Per Share | 0.61 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 2,340 | 2,040 | 2,040 |
| Profits | 247.8 | 214.41 | 214.41 |
| Per Share | 2.01 | 1.73 | 1.73 |

Per share results restated for a 2-for-1 split.

All Products & Chemicals

| | 1st Half | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 372.5 | 364.4 | 364.4 |
| Profits | 34.55 | 32.26 | 32.26 |
| Per Share | 1.21 | 1.13 | 1.13 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

Aluminum Co. of America

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Revenue | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Profits | 32.00 | 102.88 | 102.88 |
| Per Share | 0.42 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 5,020 | 5,100 | 5,100 |
| Profits | 294.19 | 464.52 | 464.52 |
| Per Share | 3.97 | 6.54 | 6.54 |

Year ago restored.

American Electric Power

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 1,020 | 910 | 910 |
| Profits | 107.8 | 76.5 | 76.5 |
| Per Share | 0.68 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 4,190 | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Profits | 365.2 | 344.4 | 344.4 |
| Per Share | 2.37 | 3.43 | 3.43 |

Year ago restored.

Beloit Cascade

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 720.0 | 807.0 | 807.0 |
| Profits | 37.29 | 37.29 | 37.29 |
| Per Share | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 1,100 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Profits | 120.0 | 135.0 | 135.0 |
| Per Share | 1.04 | 1.18 | 1.18 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

Burlington Industries

| | 1st Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 741.7 | 782.4 | 782.4 |
| Profits | 17.58 | 17.44 | 17.44 |
| Per Share | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Profits | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Per Share | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

Commonwealth Edison

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 904.1 | 824.0 | 824.0 |
| Profits | 100.6 | 94.1 | 94.1 |
| Per Share | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.39 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 3,740 | 3,320 | 3,320 |
| Profits | 449.9 | 382.0 | 382.0 |
| Per Share | 3.06 | 2.97 | 2.97 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

International Paper

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Revenue | 239.56 | 277.55 | 277.55 |
| Profits | 47.71 | 52.00 | 52.00 |
| Per Share | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 1,010 | 1,270 | 1,270 |
| Profits | 120.0 | 120.0 | 120.0 |
| Per Share | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 |

Results in U.S. dollars.

International Paper

| | 4th Quar. | 1981 | 1980 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 490.0 | 504.0 | 504.0 |
| Profits | 57.0 | 62.0 | 62.0 |
| Per Share | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 |
| Year | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Revenue | 1,010 | 1,270 | 1,270 |
| Profits | 120.0 | 120.0 | |

